United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region V
POLLUTION REPORT

FUND

Date: Wednesday, September 21, 2005
From: Brad Stimple, On-Scene Coordinator

Subject: Initial POLREP
Pine View Plating
4529 New Cumberland Rd NW, Mineral City, OH
Latitude: 40.3819
Longitude: -81.3169

POLREP No.:	1	**Site #:**	
Reporting Period:	9/12/2005-9/17/2005	**D.O. #:**	
Start Date:		**Response Authority:**	CERCLA
Mob Date:	9/12/2005	**Response Type:**	Time-Critical
Completion Date:		**NPL Status:**	Non NPL
CERCLIS ID #:		**Incident Category:**	Removal Action
RCRIS ID #:		**Contract #**	

Site Description

The Pine View Plating site is small single-story private operation located at 4529 New Cumberland Rd NW, Mineral City, Ohio. The plating operations were located behind a residential farm house on several acres of the owner's property. The Pine View Plating Company started in 1987 with the main business consisting of grinding, repairing, and chome-plating hydraulic cylinders and rods. As the company grew, the owner expanded the operation to include additional industrial chrome plating operation such as automotive hydraulic parts (telescopic cylinders). In 1992 and 1997, the facility was upgraded with additional chrome tanks and scrubber systems. The plating operation was a one-man operation that was used intermittently based market demand. The business was stagnant for several years until recently when the owner saw a new opportunity to re-start his operations. A fire destroyed the plating shop on July 17, 2005. The cause of the fire is suspected to be a spark that slowly ignited oil soaked metal savings near a metal lathe that the owner probably thinks he generated while welding that evening.

Approximately 3,000 gallons of water was used to extinguish the flames that destroyed the plating operation building, a small adjacent trailer and the vinyl siding on the back of his house. This waste liquid has been containerized in two plastic totes by a local contractor hired by the owner after the incident.

A small pond is located down gradient from the former plating shop and house. This pond and the soil near the plating shop is known from EPA sampling to contain arsenic, barium, chromium, lead and selenium. Ash and residual chromium VI and caustic sludge reside in the sumps and throughout the former building foot print.

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency requested U.S. EPA's assistance in conducting a cleanup at the site. On September 6, 2005, U.S. EPA On-Scene Coordinator Stimple, the Superfund Technical Assistance and Response Team (START), and Emergency Response and Removal Services Contractor (ERRS) conducted a site walk at the facility.

Current Activities
On September 12, 2005, U.S. EPA, the Superfund Technical Assistance and Response Team (START), and ERRS mobilized personnel and equipment to the site to begin removal activates. Prior to the start of work, the ERRS Response Manager conducted a health and safety briefing. Work zones were established and non-hazardous metal scrap was transferred from the burn area to a staging area. START conducted perimeter and work-zone air monitoring using a MultiRae (PID/O2,CO,H2S,LEL) and a PDR-100 (particulate monitor). START also conducted a radiation scan of the scrap metal with a Ludlum model 19. No readings above background were detected. The property owner has agreed to take responsibility for the disposal of all metal scrap.

From September 13 through September 14, 2004, waste from the non- hazardous side of the burn area was segregated into either scrap metal or non-hazardous debris (ash and non-metal materials). Non-hazardous debris was placed into a non-hazardous roll-off box while metal was placed in the staging area. Once all debris was removed from non-hazardous side, the concrete pad was power-washed. On September 14, 2005, US EPA and START collected 5 soil samples from around the burn area for total chrome analysis.

On September 15, 2005, debris from the hazardous side of the burn area was segregated. Metal debris was decontaminated with a sodium metabisulfite solution and placed in the scrap metal staging area. Other hazardous debris (ash, metal from the vats, ect.) was placed in the hazardous roll-off box for disposal. Liquid from the eastern sump was pumped into the western pump. A 30-cubic-yards roll-off box of non-hazardous debris was transported to Republic Waste Services located in Massillon, Ohio for final disposal. START collected a water sample from the owners well and a surface water sample from the onsite pond.

On September 16, 2005, operations to segregate hazardous debris were ongoing. Metal tanks, rods, and piping were removed from the three vats using the backhoe and placed into the hazardous roll-off box. Soil samples collected from the perimeter of the burn area (collected on 9/14/05) and water samples (collected on 9/15/05) were delivered to STL Laboratories located in North Canton for total metal analysis. Two of the soil samples will also be analyzed for hexavaliant chrome.

On September 17, 2005, solidification of the sludge contained in the three vats was assessed. Residual scrap and debris was segregated and placed into appropriate roll-off box. An air-handler was demolished and placed into hazardous roll-off box. The metal frame for the air-handler was removed and transferred to the metal scrap pile.

Planned Removal Actions
Solidify sludge in vats and decontaminate vats.

Transportation and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous roll-off boxes.

Removal and disposal of chrome contaminated concrete.

Next Steps
Excavation and disposal of contaminated soils.

Evaluate sample results from surface water sample from pond and residential drinking water.

Estimated Costs *

	Budgeted	Total To Date	Remaining	% Remaining
Extramural Costs				
ERRS - Cleanup Contractor	$100,000.00	$36,925.00	$63,075.00	63.08%
RST/START	$0.00	$3,800.00	($3,800.00)	0.00%
Intramural Costs				
Total Site Costs	$100,000.00	$40,725.00	$59,275.00	59.28%

* The above accounting of expenditures is an estimate based on figures known to the OSC at the time this report was written. The OSC does not necessarily receive specific figures on final payments made to any contractor(s). Other financial data which the OSC must rely upon may not be entirely up-to-date. The cost accounting provided in this report does not necessarily represent an exact monetary figure which the government may include in any claim for cost recovery.

Disposition of Wastes

Waste Stream	Quantity	Manifest #	Disposal Facility
Non-hazardous Debris	30 yd3		Countywide RDF East Sparta, Ohio
RQ, Waste, Chromic Acid solution, 8, UN1755, II, D002, D007	3650 gallons		Vickery Environmental, Inc. Vickery, Ohio

www.epaosc.net/PineViewPlating